

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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## Law of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the U. States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a direct tax of six millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the U. States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the states respectively, in the manner following:

To the state of New-Hampshire, one hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy cents.

To the state of Massachusetts, six hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-six cents.

To the state of Rhode-Island, sixty-nine thousand four hundred and four dollars and thirty-six cents.

To the state of Connecticut, two hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-two cents.

To the state of Vermont, one hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents.

To the state of New-York, eight hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents.

To the state of New-Jersey, two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-six cents.

To the state of Pennsylvania, seven hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

To the state of Delaware, sixty-four thousand ninety-two dollars and fifty cents.

To the state of Maryland, three hundred and three thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents.

To the state of Virginia, seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-eight cents.

To the state of Kentucky, three hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents.

To the state of Ohio, two hundred and eighty thousand three hundred dollars and twenty-eight cents.

To the state of North Carolina, four hundred and forty thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-five cents.

To the state of Tennessee, two hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ten cents.

To the state of South Carolina, three hundred and three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and ninety-six cents.

To the state of Georgia, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-eight cents; and

To the state of Louisiana, fifty-six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-two cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, the act of Congress entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, except so far as the same respects the collection districts therein and thereby established and defined, so far as the same respects internal duties, and so far as the same respects the appointment and qualifications of the collectors and principal assessors therein and thereby authorized and required; in all which respects, so excepted, as aforesaid, the said act shall be and continue in force for the purposes of this act: *Provided always*, That for making and completing the assessment and collection of the direct tax laid by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States, passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the said first mentioned act of Congress shall be and continue in force, any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each of the principal assessors herebefore appointed, or hereafter appointed, shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which, he shall appoint one respectable freeholder, to be assistant assessor: *Provided*, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and is hereby authorized to reduce the number of assessment districts, in any collection district, in any state, if the number shall appear to him to be too great; and the principal assessors respectively, and each assistant assessor to be appointed, and accepting the appointment, shall, before he enters on the duty of his appointment under this act, take, and subscribe, before some competent magistrate, or some collector of the direct tax and internal duties (who is hereby empowered to administer the same) the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I—do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the office and duties of principal assessor (or assistant assessor, as the case may be) (or naming the district) without favour or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice in every case in which I shall act as principal assessor (or assistant assessor, as the case may be)." And a certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be delivered to the collector of the district for which such assessor shall be appointed, and every principal or assistant assessor acting in

such office, without having taken the said oath or affirmation, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to him who shall first sue for the same, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall establish regulations suitable and necessary for carrying this act into effect; which regulations shall be binding on each principal assessor and his assistants, in the performance of the duties enjoined by or under this act, and shall also frame instructions for the said principal assessors and their assistants, pursuant to which instructions the said principal assessors shall, on the first day of February next, direct and cause the several assistant assessors in the district, to inquire after and concerning all lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, made liable to taxation under this act, by reference as well to any lists of assessments or collection taken under the laws of the respective states, as to any other records or documents, and by all other lawful ways and means, and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation in the manner prescribed by this act, and in conformity with the regulations and instructions above mentioned. And it shall be further lawful for the secretary of the treasury to direct all errors committed in the assessment, valuation, and tax lists, or in the collection thereof, heretofore or hereafter made in the valuation, assessment, and tax lists of the direct tax, laid by virtue of the said act of Congress, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," and also all such errors as may, from time to time, be committed in the assessment, valuation, and tax lists, or in the collection thereof, as may hereafter be made in the assessment of the direct tax by this act, laid, to be corrected in such form, and up in such evidence, as the said secretary shall prescribe and approve.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said direct tax laid by this act, shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, which several articles subject to taxation, shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money: *Provided*, however, That all property, of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States, or any state, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same may be situated, existing at the time of the passage of this act, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid: And *provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt from enumeration and valuation, and the payment of the direct tax, any public lands which heretofore have been, or hereafter may be sold in the states of Ohio and Louisiana, under any law of the U. States, the compact between the United States and the said states to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the respective assistant assessors shall, immediately after being required as aforesaid by the principal assessors, proceed through every part of their respective districts, and shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses, or slaves, lying and being within the collection district where they reside, and liable to a district tax as aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same, which lists shall be made in such manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and as far as practicable, conformably to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective states: *Provided always nevertheless*, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the valuations and assessments heretofore made and completed, by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," and the said act of Congress, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," in relation to the several states wherein the same have been assessed or is assessing, shall be and remain the valuations and assessments for the said states respectively, subject only to the revisional equalization, and apportionment, among the several counties and state districts, by the board of principal assessors hereafter constituted, to be made as is hereinafter directed, for the purpose of levying and collecting annually the direct tax by this act laid, in the manner hereinafter provided, until provision shall be made by law for altering, modifying or abolishing the same. And the principal assessors in the said several states wherein a direct tax has heretofore been assessed as aforesaid, shall, at the time and times herein and hereby prescribed for making the valuation and assessment in the states wherein a direct tax has not heretofore been assessed (in consequence of the legislative assumption of the quotas of the direct tax of such states respectively) proceed to revise, and shall revise, their several and respective valuations, assessments, and tax lists, correcting therein all errors, and supplying all omissions, which have been or shall be therein discovered and ascertained. And in making the said revision as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said principal assessors to inquire and ascertain what transfers and changes of property in lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses and slaves, have been made and effected since the time of the original valuation and assessment aforesaid; and also what changes of residents and non-residents have occurred; and also what slaves have been born, or have died, or have run away, or become otherwise useless; & also what house, or other improvements of real-estate, have been burned or otherwise destroyed; and thereupon to make such changes, additions, or reductions, in the said valuations and assessments respectively, as truth and justice shall require. And for the purpose of making the same revision as aforesaid of the said valuation, assessments, and tax lists, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all lawful measures, by the examination of records, by the information of the parties in writing, or by any other satisfactory evidence or proof. And in case of any alteration made upon such revision affecting the property or interests of any person so as to charge such person with any greater amount of tax, or to transfer the charge of the tax from one person to another, there shall be the like proceedings as is herein provided in

the cases of appeals upon an original assessment. And the principal assessors, after hearing such appeals, shall proceed to make out and deliver revised lists of their valuations and assessments respectively, to the board of principal assessors, to be constituted as is hereinafter mentioned. And thereupon the said board of principal assessors shall proceed in the like manner as is hereinafter provided in the case of an original assessment submitted to the said board of principal assessors, for the purpose of an equalization and apportionment of the direct tax by this act laid to and among the counties and state districts of the states respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person owing, possessing, or having the care or management of property liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, taxable as a duty of the officer to make such list, which, being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act, shall, in all such cases, be made as aforesaid, upon lists according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors respectively, which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district within which such person shall reside, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the lands, dwelling houses, and premises, if it be necessary, of such persons so refusing or neglecting and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, owned or possessed, or under the care or management of such person, as are required by this act; which lists so made and subscribed by such assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such person is to be taxed for the purposes of this act; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness or absence from home, shall moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the U. States, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever there shall be in any assessment district, any property, lands, and lots of ground, dwelling houses, or slaves, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the principal assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the real estate, if it be necessary, and take such view thereof, and of the slaves, of which lists are required, and to make lists of the same, according to the form prescribed by this act, which lists, being subscribed by the said assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such property, under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the owners, possessors, or persons having the care or management of lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses, and slaves, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the list thereof required by this act, (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of taxation lie, or be, is therein distinctly stated) at the time, and in the manner, prescribed to the assessor of the assessment district wherein such persons reside. And it shall be the duty of the assistant assessors, in all such cases, to transmit such lists at the time, and in the manner, prescribed for the transmission of the lists of the objects of taxation lying and being within their respective assessment districts, to the principal assessor of their collection district, where the principal assessor of the collection district shall be to transmit them to the principal assessor of the collection district wherein the said object of taxation shall lie or be, immediately after the receipt thereof, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act; and on the delivery of every list, the person making and delivering the same, shall pay to the assistant assessor one dollar; one half whereof he shall retain to his own use, and the other half thereof he shall pay over to the principal assessor of the district, for the use of such principal assessor.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That the lists aforesaid shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by this act as aforesaid, and the assistant assessors respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists, the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay a tax under this act, residing within the assessment district, together with the value and assessment of the objects, liable to taxation within such district for which each

such person is liable; and whenever so required by the principal assessor, the amount of direct tax payable by each person, on such objects under the state laws imposing direct taxes; and the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection districts, owners of property within the district, together with the value and assessment thereof, or the amount of direct tax due thereon as aforesaid. The forms of the said general lists be devised and prescribed by the principal assessors, and lists taken according to such form shall be made out by the assistant assessors, and delivered to the principal assessor, within sixty days after the day fixed by this act as aforesaid, requiring lists from individuals; and if any assistant assessor shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act, within the time prescribed by his precept, warrant or other legal instructions, not being prevented therefrom by sickness, or other unavoidable accident, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall moreover forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the U. States, in any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the valuations and enumerations shall have been completed as aforesaid, the principal assessor in each collection district, shall, by advertisements in some public newspaper, if any there be in such district, and by written notifications to be publicly posted up in at least four of the most public places in each assessment district, advertise all persons concerned, or the place where the said lists, valuations and enumerations, may be seen and examined, and that during twenty-five days after the publication of the notifications as aforesaid, appeals will be received and determined by him, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, or enumerations, by the assessor. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, in each collection district, during twenty-five days after the date of publication to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessors, and the lists by them received, or taken as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose; and the said principal assessors are hereby authorized to receive, hear and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessors: *Provided always*, That it shall be the duty of said principal assessors to advise and attend two successive days of the said twenty-five at the court house of each county within his assessment district, there to receive and determine upon the appeals aforesaid, and, *Provided always*, That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of property shall be, whether the valuation complained of, or be not, in a just relation or proportion to their valuations in the same assessment district. And all appeals to the principal assessors as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of. And the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be increased, without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling-houses of the party by such assessor as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever a county or state district shall contain more than one assessment district, the principal assessors, shall have power, on examination of the lists rendered by the assessors, according to the provisions of this act, to revise, adjust, and equalize, the valuation of lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling-houses, and slaves, between such assessment districts, by deducting from, or adding to, either, such a rate per centum, as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal assessors shall, immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing and deciding appeals, make out correct lists of the valuation and enumeration in each assessment district, and deliver the same to the board of principal assessors hereinafter constituted, in and for the states respectively. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessors, in each state, to convene, in general meeting, at such time and place, as shall be appointed and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the said principal assessors, or a majority of them, so convened, shall constitute, and they are hereby constituted, a board of principal assessors for the purposes of this act, and shall make and establish such rules and regulations, as to them shall appear necessary for carrying such purposes into effect, not being inconsistent with this act, or the laws of the U. States.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said board of principal assessors, convened and organized as aforesaid, shall and may appoint a suitable person or persons, to be their clerk or clerks, who shall hold his or their office, or offices, at the pleasure of the said board of principal assessors, and whose duty it shall be to receive, record, and preserve, all tax lists, returns, and other documents delivered and made to the said board of principal assessors, and who shall take an oath or affirmation, (if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath,) faithfully to discharge his or their trust; and in default of taking such oath or affirmation, previous to entering on the duties of such appointment, or on failure to perform any part of the duties enjoined on him or them respectively by this act, he or they shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, for the use of the U. States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, and shall also be removed from office.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said clerks to record the proceedings of the said board or principal assessors, and to enter on the record the names of such of the principal assessors, as shall attend any general meeting of the board of principal assessors for the purposes of this act. And if any principal assessor shall fail to attend such general meeting, his absence shall be noted on the said record, and he shall, for every day he may be absent therefrom, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of

the U. States. And if any principal assessor shall fail or neglect to furnish the said board of principal assessors with the lists of valuation and enumeration of each assessment district, within his collection district, within three days after the time appointed as aforesaid for such general meeting of the said board of principal assessors, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for the use of the United States, and moreover, shall forfeit his compensation as principal assessor. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said board of principal assessors to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury an extract of the minutes of the board, showing such failures or neglect, which shall be sufficient evidence of the forfeiture of such compensation to all intents and purposes: *Provided always*, That it shall be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to exonerate such principal assessor or assessors from the forfeiture of the said compensation, in whole or in part as to him shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if the said board of principal assessors shall not, within three days after the first meeting thereof as aforesaid, be furnished with all the lists of valuation of the several counties and state districts of any state or states, they shall nevertheless, proceed to make out the equalization and apportionment by this act directed, and they shall assign to such counties and state districts, the valuation lists of which shall not have been furnished, such valuation as they shall deem just and right, and the valuation thus made to such counties and state districts by the board of principal assessors, shall be final, and the per quota of direct tax shall be, and is hereby declared to be imposed thereon accordingly.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors, diligently and carefully to consider and examine the said lists of valuation, as well in relation to the states which have been heretofore assessed, as in relation to the states which have not been heretofore assessed, for the direct tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, adjust and equalize the valuation of property in any county or state district, by adding thereto or deducting therefrom such a rate per centum, as shall render the valuation of the several counties & state district just & equitable: *Provided*, That the relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear on any of the lists of valuation, in which case the said board of principal assessors shall have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if in consequence of any revision, change, and alteration of the said valuation, any inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the said direct tax, to the several states as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made, by law, for rectifying such inequality.

(To be continued.)

## SUPPLEMENTAL CIRCULAR.

To Superintending Officers on the Recruiting Service.

Office of Superintendence of the Recruiting Service, City of Washington, January 1815.

SIR—The general order of the 19th inst. issued from the adjutant and inspector general's office, prohibits all officers not employed on the recruiting service, to assume any command over recruiting officers, "except in case of arrest for violation of duty." This order has been rendered indispensable by the instances of recruiting officers having been removed from their proper stations by officers without the authority of the department of war. Should any superior officer, not having special direction from the department of war, order yourself and subordinate officers, or any or either of you, to execute duties separate from those of the recruiting service, and entirely irrelevant to "cases of arrest for violation of duty," in conformity with the established rules of military precedence, you will promptly obey the order to the best of your ability; but at the same time, and with the least possible delay, you will report the same to this office, accompanying the report with a copy of the order that the department may enquire into the causes of such infraction of the general order of the 19th inst.

All recruiting officers, except when on furlough, will appear in the uniform of their respective regiments and corps, and the superintending field officers will punish neglect of this regulation by immediate arrest for trial by court martial.

Recruiting officers shall receive the four dollars premium for recruits, notwithstanding such recruits are brought to them by citizens or soldiers; and it is considered that the four dollars premium is intended solely to enable recruiting officers to support the extra expenses of their stations.

Although field officers are by regulation to superintend the recruiting of regiments and corps, (except the corps of engineers and rangers) circumstances may occur to render it necessary to place such superintendence in the direction of officers of inferior rank of commission; in all which cases such officers will have the authority of superintending field officers, and will have power to make the same applications, returns, lists, requisitions, and necessary communications to the proper departments; and in the event of indisposition, absence, removal or death of a superintending field officer, the officer next in rank on the recruiting service of the regiment or corps, will immediately assume the charge of the superintendence, notifying the same to the superintendent of the recruiting service at Washington.



After the regiments and corps of the army shall receive the recruits necessary to complete their establishment, there will be retained by successive details on the recruiting service, in order to preserve at all times the complement of rank and file of each regiment and corps, the following number of officers. The regiments of light artillery, dragoons, infantry, and riflemen each one field officer and ten subalterns; and the corps of artillery, engineers, and rangers will be recruited from time to time as the service may require. When regiments or corps shall be reduced in such manner as to require an additional number of officers for the recruiting service, orders will be issued from the adjutant and inspector general's office to generals and other officers commanding divisions to which such regiments and corps belong, to detach as many officers as may be required to complete the ranks of these regiments and corps.

And further, on application being made to the superintendent of the recruiting service by any commanding officer (not employed in the recruiting service, having an opportunity to recruit men) for funds for the recruiting service, they will be remitted to him, with this proviso: that such recruiting duties must not interfere with his proper duties of command in such manner as to prove detrimental to the service. And it is advisable that all officers in command of camps or garrisons, parade recruiting parties, in order to preserve the complement of their commands without immediately drawing recruits from the depots of instruction, and for this purpose, on their proper requisitions, they will be supplied with necessary funds, arms, accoutrements, clothing and camp equipage; but it must be expressly understood that on no account shall they assume command over officers specially detailed for the recruiting service.

All applications from commanding officers to place officers on the recruiting service, will be directed to the office of superintendence of the recruiting service, and all orders for detailing them for that service will issue from the office of the adjutant and inspector general, and afterwards, and until the officers rejoin their regiments or corps, will make all their communications as heretofore provided for, and when their terms of recruiting service shall expire they will be directed by the superintendent to report themselves to the adjutant and inspector general for orders.

Each recruiting party will be provided with a flag or color emblematic of the arm of its proper regiment or corps, to be preserved for the recruiting service only, and to be delivered over to the officer who shall succeed in the charge of the rendezvous. Such flags and colors will be prepared with all possible dispatch, and recruiting officers will hand in to the proper department requisitions for the same.

The proper routine of field duty, as far as it is compatible with the recruiting service, will be observed at all rendezvous. The recruits will parade at reveille, the rolls be called, and all regular beats of the drum and calls of the trumpet and bugle be observed, and at tattoo the recruits will retire to their quarters for the night; and no recruiting party will parade through the streets of any city, town, or village after retreat beating.

Officers will attend to the manner in which recruits prepare their food—their rations will be made into soup at least twice in the week—they will be divided into messes, and at each rendezvous, hospital and depot, a non-commissioned officer or trusty private will be chosen to market for the messes, who will under the direction of an officer, receive money from the recruits for the purchase of vegetables and groceries.

The superintending field officer may at any time convene regimental or detachment courts martial, but drum-head courts martial will not be permitted. And should a superintending field officer at any time not have the proper number of subordinate officers to form such courts martial, he will make application to some other superintending field officer for as many of his subordinate officers as may be required to constitute the court. And in no case will such court martial sentence a recruit to corporal punishment, whether by stripes or blows, chain and ball, irons of any kind, stocks, riding the wooden horse, running the gauntlet, improper exposure to the weather, in any fixed position, or in any other way which may injure his limbs. And in place of all such injurious modes of punishment, that of solitary confinement will be adopted after the following manner: At each rendezvous, depot, and hospital, will be provided a cell or room free from damp; and the most rigorous sentence of a regimental or detachment court martial will extend to solitary confinement in the cell or room, there to be fed on bread and water, with a deprivation of rations of meat and liquor, which will be delivered to the medical officer attending the rendezvous, depot, or hospital, for the benefit of the hospital. And when a recruit shall be so confined to a cell or room, a non-commissioned officer shall visit him to see that he keep his person clean, and be served with bread and water as provided by the sentence of the court. And when a recruit shall evince to the satisfaction of his officer evident contrition for his fault, the officer will be at liberty to make application to the superintending field officer for an entire remission of the sentence of the court, and the superintending field

officer will thereon, if he deem it proper, release the recruit from the confinement. And if the recruit be sick, the proper medical officer will immediately attend him, and if his indisposition be of a serious nature, he must be instantly liberated, not to be remanded to the cell or room until restored to health, and not then if the superintending officer thinks it proper to release him from the remaining part of the sentence.

The department of war, fully convinced of the efficacy of mild and humane treatment as perfectly compatible with the best subordination and discipline, calls on all recruiting officers to protect and cherish their men. The department cannot and will not assent to the erroneous opinion, that the American Soldier can only be disciplined by blows and stripes—let officers anticipate their wants, provide for their comforts, and nurse them in sickness, and they will secure their affection and obedience, when severe corporal chastisement would debase and harden them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

R. H. MACPHERSON, S. R. S.  
The publishers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the foregoing in their respective papers one time only.

A LONG TALK  
Delivered at the Court-house on Wednesday evening, Febr. 22, before the Tammany Society of Wigwam No. 1, Ky. and a number of citizens, by George G. Ross, Esq.

Brothers—Inspired with the strongest conviction of the existence of a new world, Columbus spread his white canvass to the breeze, and ploughed the trackless ocean, where vessels' prow had never cut the wave.

In unknown regions, with a seemingly interminable expanse of waters before them, all but Columbus, with cheerful eye, cast back a lingering glance towards the home of their fathers. The classic genius—the enthusiasm of his daring mind, rose above their vulgar fears. The wishes of his soul pressed onwards. Just as his despairing and mutinous crew were about to force the abandonment of his lofty enterprise, the beauties of a new world burst upon their view. Then dawned a day, whose meridian effulgence, was to shed over the world light, liberty and happiness. Where, before, nothing assailed the ear, but the howling of the wolf upon his nightly rounds, or the notes of the ill-omened bird of night, the hymn of gratitude ascended to that Being, who inspires the hero and guides the mariner on his way. Where nothing but the vapour of the early morn, or the dusky cloud of the evening, floated upon the bosom of the atmosphere—the smoke of the cheerful cottage curls on high, announcing the abode of man. Where the dark and convulsed forest had once bowed before "the demon of the storm," the golden harvest waved with the promise of future plenty.

Enterprise had found a new field for speculation—the afflicted assylum from oppression, and virtue had discovered a retreat from the persecutions of vice. Animated with the hopes of happiness, thousands crowded to our shores. Their object was freedom of speech, liberty of conscience, and permission to enjoy the reward of their own labors. They were not disappointed. Their government fixed upon principles mild, equitable, and forbearing, yet possessing energy & dignity. The growth of agriculture, commerce, and domestic manufactures, promised present abundance and future wealth. The former, victim of fanaticism, addressed in what attitude, and with what form of supplication, his conscience dictated, best suited to the attributes of the God he worshipped. The once victim of a policy, cruel and inhuman, heard the clank of the despot's fetters, but in his dreams. It was soon discovered that society could exist in its most social state, without thrones or sceptres, dungeons or inquisitions. The hour of emancipation had arrived. The bright arch of liberty was the horizon of the western hemisphere, and the space which it span'd, smoked with the incense of a thousand altars dedicated to religious and political freedom. The sacred, eternal and unalienable rights of man, were fixed upon a basis from which neither the craft of priesthood, the wiles of ambition, or the desperate hand of faction can ever shake them.

Brothers—Our forefathers in this state of things flourished and they were happy. That was their crime. In the eye of enslaved England, they were highly criminal—because they were comparatively free; and British avarice viewed them as objects of plunder, because they were prosperous. The same fiend-like feelings, which excited the fallen angels against man in his primitive innocence, when he inhabited paradise and enjoyed the smiles of his God, actuated them to aim a destructive blow at the causes of our rising greatness. Their first attempt was to corrupt our integrity and subvert us from the assertion and maintenance of our rights by trivial concessions—parliamentary decrees, and ministerial threats. They called upon us for the relinquishment of all that was dear and sacred. They attempted to force upon us all that was odious, injurious, and oppressive. Parliament declared the right of the mother country to bind the colonies in all cases whatever. They sought by violence to obtain what neither fraud or threats could procure.

But the omnipotence of parliament and the divine right of kings, were no longer terrific to an American. These principles were articles of British faith, long since stricken from his political code. They were exotics—the productions of foreign growth, and under the influence of an American sun, sickened, died, & desecrated their graves no more. Reason had triumphed over prejudice and feudal subjection was known in America, only through the histories of those countries where ignorance and barbarism had reared and established it. The imaginary chain "which bound the many to the few," in ruinous, servile, and sycophantic obedience—mouldered, severed, and was scattered, its links never to be re-united. The hostile footsteps of their sanguinary legions on our shores, served but to heighten that enthusiasm which had before animated every bosom and nerved every arm.

The inveterate and unprincipled foe would have reduced us to the miserable & persecuted state of devoted Erin—but the spirit of the warrior arose—his cause was truth—Heaven was his shield.

Brothers—Never did the interfering providence of the Great Spirit, for the benefit of mankind, shine more conspicuously, since the advent of the Messiah, than in favoring the new world with the hero whose anniversary we have assembled to celebrate. In Washing-

ton was concentrated every noble qualification of the firm and unyielding patriot—the undaunted warrior—the prudent, yet intrepid chieftain—the accomplished and indefatigable statesman. Whether in public or in private life—in war or in peace—in the tented field or the chair of state—he was the same perfect and unvarying model; claiming and deserving the admiration of all mankind.

Called from his loved retreat to meet the same ruthless and relentless enemy, with whom we are now at war, he did not pause to consider the influence the step he was about to take, might have on his personal interests—He obeyed the summons. It was enough for him to know that his country was wronged, menaced, and insulted. With a Godlike impulse he flew to assert her rights and avenge her wrongs.

In the midst of danger he was calm and collected—at the height of prosperity, mild and unassuming. When the coming storm threatened all around with havoc and desolation, he stood firm "as Jupiter on Olympus," and serenely viewed its approach. Collecting all the energies of a mighty soul, he rushed to battle—the genius of liberty hovered over his head—the angel of death directed his arm—and victory perched upon his standard. O! it was a victory which angels might have been proud of achieving. It was a victory which emancipated millions from the yoke of an unfeeling monster.

But who that is mortal can pronounce on the immortal Washington, an eulogium appropriate to the closing scene of his military career? He had wrested the sceptre from the oppressors hand and established the independence of his country! Behold him before the grand council of the nation—voluntarily stripping himself of the authority with which he had been clothed—presenting to it with the tender solicitude of an affectionate parent—the spotless, virgin Republic.

His country freed from her oppressors, like another Cincinnati, he sought the sweets of rural repose. A grateful people could not long suffer their savior to live in retirement. He was called to the highest post in the power of the nation to bestow. His wisdom, the firmness of his character, and his zeal for our prosperity as a nation, during an administration of eight years—justified the choice. The work, for which he was appointed, was finished, and he was called to the bosom of his God.

Columbia witnessed his mortal exit, shrouded with woe; liberty wept at his tomb—and hope, smiling through tears, pointed to the redeemed and regenerated millions—who gloried in his renown and sought to perpetuate his principles.

Brothers—Washington was the noblest of the sons of Tammany—imitate his virtues.

To the war which Washington and his gallant associates so gloriously and successfully finished, succeeded a peaceful calm—interrupted only by the practical aggressions of our ancient and unforgetting foe. Still the despot viewed us with a malignant eye. We were forced again, in self-defence, to resort to that last, that dreadful alternative—war. Is this war just or unjust?—Is it an unrighteous contest instigated by the lust of power and dominion, or a virtuous struggle against a people who would turn the world into a wilderness, to gratify their desolating ambition? Is there one individual who claims this as the land of his nativity or his adoption, that would proclaim the noble effort which evenuated in our liberties, unjust? If then the acquisition and possession of them by our forefathers, were lawful, shall not we defend the boon which has legitimately descended to us as a trust for future ages? He who would not shed the last drop of his blood in their defence, like Esau, would sell his birth-right for a mess of pottage. He would purchase a moment of inglorious ease at the expense of an eternity of pain.

If ours is not a just cause of war, in what injury does such a cause exist? Assailed by perpetual wrongs; degraded by exhaustless insults; in the mild spirit of negotiation we sought retribution for the one and security from the other. Both were denied us. Still we were looked upon by the nations of the earth as a people whom commerce had effeminated and debased; as a community of abject beings, that might be trampled upon with impunity. To have said "I am a Roman Citizen," placed him who uttered it, beyond the limits of oppression, and made the lawless tyrant tremble who had meditated against him injury or insult. To have said "I am an American citizen," was but a passport to the dungeon, and called down upon the head of the devoted sufferer, all that power malignity and revenge, could inflict. The impressment and murder of our seamen, became acts so often repeated, as to excite little surprise—I had almost said little emotion. The ebullitions of unappeased rancour and systematic outrage, called for correction and chastisement. The period of vengeance is at hand.

Great Britain, although she still retains her ascendancy on the ocean, the phantom of her naval invincibility, which alarmed the whole maritime and commercial world, vanished, when tested by the brave tars of Columbia. Although her constitution was once robust in its proportions—capable of resisting the rudest shocks of incident and time, from the venal and prostituted conduct of those who administered it, it is fast sinking to the grave which entombed a Greece, a Carthage, and a Rome. Although it should seem that the divine emanations of truth had long since chased from this land of diffusive science the mists of prejudices; yet even here there are some who still affect to believe that the power and grandeur of England now stand upon a basis solid and durable as ever. It must indeed be granted that the list of her peerage is not diminished. That lords, dukes, stars, garters and right honorable blockheads, like Egyptian locusts, swarm over the land. If we approach their tyrant, we still see the sceptre and the throne. We may perhaps behold the toys and baubles of royalty more numerous and dazzling than ever. But can the splendor of the crown—can the blaze of diamonds—"or the glare of royal purple, calm the aching bosom of the peasant, relieve his wants, or heal his festering wounds?"

If we look into the stately mansions of G. Britain's ten thousand despots, we see their gouty tenants rioting in a senseless and wanton profusion, which induces us to exclaim, "here reigns plenty even to superabundance." But if we adopt this as the criterion of a nation's solid greatness—how deceptive is the criterion we have chosen? We must look farther than the bloated minions of court favor—We must retire from the "banqueting hall of the lofty dome and the thunder of the chariot wheels." We must seek the "the silent vale of obscurity"—we must enter the "the sordid hut of cheerless poverty"—we must visit "the straw built shed" of the humble laborer, and when we contrast the extremes of pomp and penury—the one created by the other, the visions which fancy had formed, sink into a melancholy conviction of the truth—scanty is his substance—disastrous and calamitous his lot. The hand of oppression is upon him; it has closed in iron bars every avenue to relief. It tears from him his last pittance, and impris-

ons him because he has not more to give.— They extort from his bosom the groan of anguish, because he murmurs. Worn with dispair, borne down by poverty and all its attendant train of ills, the manly stamp of conscious worth is gone forever from his brow. He looks with an eye of confidence alone, to the last resort of human misery—to Heaven.

This will be acknowledged a faithful picture of the extremes of luxury and want, which monarchical institutions create.

If we revisit the threshold of Royalty, we will see, that which should have reared the laborers dwelling, and that which should have fed his starving children, swallowed up in the trappings of power—blazing on the diadem, that circles a royal idiot's brow, or glittering the gorgeous liveries of the foul and polluted agents of his numerous crimes. If we pursue our enquiries further, we may find what should be the pittance of the poor, served up to the venous inmates of some noble fox-hunter's kennel—and this is the boasted glory—this is the velvet and the total loss of national rights, and national honor, was all that was left us—we had violated no law of nature, or of nations—we had broken no treaties—our government had sanctioned no robberies of the land, or piracy on the ocean. We sought to enjoy commerce; but we sought it peacefully—not by the destruction of others rights, but by the assertion of our own. With a nation like Great Britain, this was no security against depredation. Whilst she extended one hand in token of amity, the other held the secret dagger of assassination. She openly professed peace, and she secretly waged war—whilst peacefully pursuing our lawful commerce, our flag was every where insulted, & those noble beings who have since unwearied with the laurel of victory on every sea, were liable to be torn from their homes and friends, and subjected to all the horrors of the worst of slavery. The inhabitants of our frontiers, unsuspecting as they were innocent, peacefully pursued their humble avocations. Great Britain pointed to her victims—they were laid low beneath the stroke of the ruthless tomahawk—whilst the mother sat hushing her infant to repose, she saw it turn screaming from her bosom, dashed upon the ground, or mangled beneath the knife—the sad prelude of her own fate.

The flames of the cottage ascends, and the bereaved and lonely being who might happen to escape the general torch, and to whom the conflagration is a warning to escape, with feelings wrought into agony, looked back upon the destruction of all his labours—of all his hopes. They have robbed us of our property, and we resented it—was that just? They kidnapped, imprisoned and scourged our citizens; was that just? They hired assassins to murder our women and our children, and we declared war against them—Say ye preachers of New England, was that just?

Yes brothers, whilst yet the mangled and unburied remains of the noblest of our citizens lay cold and stiff on the slaughter grounds of the Raisin and the Rapids, we were insulted by being told, that it was a merited scourge for our crimes; and in the next breath it was asserted, that their murderers are the Bulwark of the Christian Religion. They left the corpses of our bold but unfortunate companions—the bravest spirits of the west unentombed—to rot upon the ground, or to be devoured by hogs, until even their very swine were maddened with a gorge of christian blood. They murdered our messenger, who was proceeding under the sanction of a flag of truce, with a view to obtain permission to consign their loved remains to their kindred dust. Even the grave yard did not escape their fury; Hyena-like, they tore from its "narrow dwelling," the shrouded tenant of the silent grave. They profaned—they impiously and sacrilegiously profaned the table of sacrament devoted to the holiest communion, with the God of christians—a communion held through the body and blood of his only son. Their desolating sword never sleeps in its scabbard; and yet their unallowable cause has been united with the hallowed name of him who came upon earth to preach peace unto all mankind.

Brothers, the tomahawk is unbursed. May it never be restored to the sacred repository of peace, whilst the sons of the wigwam are left to assemble round the council fires, or sing the war song of our fathers, until retribution is ours. May its terrific gleam awe the invader, and may the arm which wields it, strike low the assassin. Then, and not till then, let the calumet be smoked, or the wampum of friendship exchanged. True it is, that "Peace is the end of arms—"

"But when we grapple for the land we live on, "The liberty we hold more dear than life, "The God we worship, and next these, our honor."

Let our weapons never be thrown from our hands till these are secured.

Let us, brothers, ever preserve union and harmony—whilst we even but endeavour to imitate the high and lofty example of the Father of his country, we will wait and receive its thanks, and let us keep in view, that whilst Caesar was ambitious for himself, Washington was ambitious for his country.

Marshal's Office,  
New York, Feb 6th, 1815.

In consequence of the following letter from the Commissary General of Prisoners, the Marshal has liberated the five seamen lately saved from the wreck of the British sloop of war Sylph; and such of them as are disposed to go to Halifax will be sent there by the cartel Jane and Martha, which will depart for that place in the course of a few days.

(COPY)  
Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, February 1st, 1815.

Sir—I have seen in the National Intelligencer of this date, under the New-York head, (to which I beg leave to refer you) an account of the shipwreck of the British sloop of war Sylph, on the east end of Long-Island, under circumstances affecting to humanity, by which the greater part of the crew were lost, and that a pursuer and some few men were saved by the benevolent and spirited exertion of the inhabitants.

In war, as in peace, calamities like this give a claim to the survivors on the hospitality and protection of the country on whose shores they may be cast. It is not the desire of this government to consider as prisoners of war un-

fortunate men who thus come into its power.

If the fact be stated correctly, you will be pleased to provide the seamen with what may be necessary for their subsistence and comfort, and to liberate them without exchange as soon as possible. The Pursuer being a non-combatant, under any circumstances, is entitled to be returned in that way.

If this reaches you in time to send them to Halifax by the British cartel now at New-York, you are requested to do so, otherwise to convey them, as soon as can conveniently be done, by a flag to one of the ships off your harbor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
J. MASON.

General John Smith,  
Marshal of the state of New-York.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Salem, Feb. 7.  
On Sunday afternoon arrived here the privateer Brig Harpy, captain Nichols, of Baltimore, from a cruise of 85 days on the coast of Ireland, in the British Blannel, &c.

From one of the prizes (the Wm & Alfred) Capt. Nichols obtained London papers to the 28th of Nov with which he has very obligingly favored us, and from which we have made a number of selections, as below. This vessel sailed from London the 1st of December, and from Portsmouth the 28th. By the papers it appears that the Congress at Vienna were engaged in arranging states and territories, and setting the peace of Europe; and that the Commissioners at Ghent still continue their negotiations for peace between England and America. On this most interesting subject, Capt. Drisdale, of the Wm. and Alfred, stated, that petitions had been sent to the Prince Regent from the cities of Liverpool and Glasgow, signed by thirty thousand persons, praying him to conclude a Peace with America; and that it was the general expectation that this happy event would soon take place. Capt. Nichols barded two Portuguese vessels which left Lisbon the 6th of January; and made particular enquiries of them respecting the negotiations at Ghent and Vienna: of the former they could give no information—of the latter, they stated that the Congress continued their sessions, but did not know that any thing had transpired.

The English papers contain many official American Documents; among them, the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, stating our pecuniary necessities, and proposing new taxes—Dallas's Report, exposing the deplorable state of the treasury—Gen. Winder's Division Orders, after the retreat of the British from Baltimore—Governor Chittenden's proclamation to the Vermont Militia—Commodore Macdonough's & Gen. Macomb's accounts of the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and the retreat of their army from Plattsburgh. Of these last the English editor says—"Candor obliges us to admit, that the despatches of both the American commanders are written in a plain, manly style, with very little appearance of exaggeration, and with none of that violent and vulgar abuse of the English, by which many American officers have not ineffectually courted the favor of their own government." The same paper which contains the despatches of our commanders, has also those of Sir Geo. Prevost and Capt. Pring, of the British army and navy. Sir George, after stating previous movements by land and lake, till the battle which terminated in their defeat, says,

"It is now, with deep concern, I inform your Lordship, that notwithstanding the intrepid valor with which Capt. Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Confidence and Linet; and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them."

The letter of Capt. Pring is transmitted by Sir James Yeo, who expresses his belief, that Capt. Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state for it; and his opinion, that there was not the least necessity for the squadron giving the enemy such decided advantages, by going into the bay to engage them—that even success would not have assisted the troops in storming the batteries; whereas, had the troops taken the batteries first, it would have obliged the American squadron to quit the bay, and given the British squadron a fair chance.

Tuesday, Nov 11—The day the Prince Regent went to the House of Peers, and the Commons having been summoned to the bar, he made the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the U. States of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the U. States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe, against the rights and independence of all nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms.

I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of His Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake in the course of the present year have been attended with the most brilliant and successful result. The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprise which has characterized all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern coast of the U. States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The suc-



successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobscot River to His Majesty's arms.

In advertising to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valor and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces, and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress of Vienna has been retarded from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavor in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate the peace, which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have had the happiness of concluding, and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquility to Europe.

(The concluding part, we had not time to copy.)

## NOTICE.

### THE PARTNERSHIP OF

WILGUS and Clarke, in the *Columbian Inn*, WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorized to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS.

February 18.

### Columbian Inn.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE therein. The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house. His table shall be furnished with every thing that the market affords, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favor the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.

ASA WILGUS.

February 18.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the barracks at the Olympic Springs, Both county, Kentucky, on the 9th of Nov. 1814, JOHN DUNKERSON, a private soldier in the 23rd regiment U. S. Infantry, born in Virginia, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a farmer.

Also, on the 15th Jan. 1815, ISAAC BROWN, born in Virginia, 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 and 3/4 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a farmer.

The above reward with all reasonable expenses will be paid for the said deserters, or fifty dollars for either of them, if delivered at the Olympic Springs, or to an officer of the U. S. army commanding any post or recruiting party within the U. States.

W. H. HENRY, Lieut.

28th Infantry.

Olympic Springs, Feb. 12, 1815.

## CONFECTIONER.

### JOHN D. BUNCAN.

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDEALS, &c.

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

February 20.

### J. C. Breckinridge.

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practice LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maceon's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank.

Feb. 11, 1815. 7-11 Oct.

## MUSKETS & RIFLES.

U. S. Ordnance Department,

Washington City, Nov. 19.

PROPOSALS will be received at the United States' Ordnance Department, Washington City, from companies or individuals, in any section of the western states, for the supply of the following articles:

Muskets with Bayonets.

A wiper to each musket and twelve screw drivers and bullet screws to every hundred muskets.

Rifles.

With each rifle a wiper and bullet mould, and eleven ball screws and screw drivers with every hundred rifles.

Patterns for the muskets and rifles will be furnished; and the articles when completed for delivery, will be inspected by an officer to be appointed by this department. Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts.

The proposals will state the prices, and the number agreed to be furnished in specified periods; as also the places of delivery.

Contracts for an immediate or early supply are desired; but they will also be continued for certain quantities throughout the succeeding year, or years, as may be agreed upon.

In any district where there may be an officer of the Ordnance Department stationed, the proposals may be made through him, if preferred.

The Printers of the laws of the United States in the southern and western states, will be pleased to give the foregoing a few insertions in their respective papers, and transmit their accounts for settlement.

## Linsey Found!

THE person who lost a piece of FULL'D LINSEY in Lexington, may have it again—Enquire at this office.

Feb. 20.

## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 27.

### PEACE.

We this day present our readers with a confirmation of the news of Peace. It is said to be highly honorable both to the nation, and the ministers who concluded it. We hope it may prove so.

The Senate have passed the New National Bank Bill, 18 to 16, both the members of Kentucky voting in favor of it.

From the *Supporter Extra.*

### PEACE!

By Mr. Beard who arrived here this afternoon, express from Washington City, we have been favored with the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst. Letters have also been received by the governor of this state, from the Secretary of War, which announces that a Treaty of Peace has been concluded with the British government highly honorable to the Americans, and which no doubt will be ratified by the President.

Advices from London to the 31st—An honorable Treaty of Peace signed on the 24th; ratified by the Prince Regent, but not to take effect until ratified by the President.

From the *New York Commercial Advertiser.* New York, Feb. 12.

A TREATY OF PEACE was signed by the American and British commissioners at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. and ratified by the Prince Regent on the 30th.

We most cordially congratulate our fellow citizens on this propitious event; an event which calls for deep and undissembled gratitude to the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe.

Mr. HENRY CARROLL, one of the secretaries of the American Legation charged with despatches from our commissioners, and a copy of the treaty, left Ghent on the 26th Dec. for England; sailed from Plymouth in the British sloop of war Favorite, on the 2d of January; and arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Hughes, another of the secretaries of the American Legation, sailed about the same time, with despatches for the Chesapeake.

Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British Legation to the U. States in 1810, has also come out in the Favorite, for the purpose of receiving the ratification of the President and Senate, and of communicating the joyful tidings to the British fleets and armies in this quarter of the globe.

Mr. Carroll, with whom we have been favored with an interview, states, that the terms of the treaty are such as to leave no doubt that they will be immediately ratified by our government. The London Times, a ministerial print, denounces the treaty in the strongest terms, as highly dishonorable to England; while the 'Morning Chronicle' an anti-ministerial paper, considers it as advantageous to the British nation. A meeting at Westminster was held on the 29th of Dec. for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the income tax, at which Mr. Cartwright, one of the orators of the day, represents the peace with America as a happy circumstance to G. Britain.

The Favorite yesterday spoke the British frigate Endymion, in company with the *Tenedos*.

Mr. Carroll, who left this city this morning for the seat of government, has very obligingly favored us with files of the London 'Times,' 'Morning Chronicle,' and 'Courier,' to the 31st of Dec. inclusive, for which we have made as voluminous extracts as our time would permit; and to the politeness of Robert Lenox, Esq. we are indebted for the following extract of a letter which he received by Mr. Carroll from a respectable house in London, dated Dec. 31, 1814.

'Dear Sir—The bearer of this carries with him the olive branch of peace. The treaty was signed at Ghent on the 24th inst. and has been ratified by the Prince Regent; but hostilities are not to cease until ratified by the President. We sincerely congratulate you on this joyful event.'

From the *National Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 15.

We have the pleasure to announce, the treaty of peace between the U. S. and G. Britain, as signed by all the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th Dec. 1814, was last evening delivered by Mr. Carroll, to the secretary of state, who immediately submitted it to the President. The general principle of the treaty is a restitution and recognition of the rights and possessions of each party, as they stood before the war; with adequate provisions to settle all the disputed points of boundary, by commissioners, subject to the decision of an amicable sovereign, in case the commissioners do not agree in opinion. The title to the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy being controverted, the possession will remain with the parties respectively, which now hold them, until the commissioners decide upon the title, but without prejudice to the claim of either party. Periods are fixed for the restitution of maritime captures in different latitudes, and hostilities are to cease as soon as the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged at Washington. It is understood, that Mr. Baker is the bearer of the treaty ratified by the Prince Regent, and will be ready to exchange the ratifications, when the president and the senate have passed upon the subject. We are happy to add that the treaty is thought in all respects to be honorable to the nation, and to the negotiators. The president will, probably, lay it before the senate this day.

Extracts from *English papers.*

London, Dec. 30.

The state of the funds may be said to afford a most striking comment on the text of those who have the front to call the treaty of Ghent honorable to this country. What! An honorable peace with the last adversaries, with a populous and commercial nation—and yet a depression in the public funds! The thing is impossible. There is a moral inconsistency in the facts. But the truth unhappily peeps out in the course of the eulogy bestowed on this famous specimen

of diplomatic ingenuity. The peace is like that of Amiens, a peace of necessity—and upon what grounds? A leaning to certain points; it seems has been hinted at the Congress of Vienna. Now, let us put this mysterious language into plain English. It can bear no other construction than this—that Russia, or Austria, or Prussia has avowed an inclination to support the innovations on public law which Mr. Madison asserts. Might not this have been foretold; was it not foretold in this paper above six months ago? Was it not the very argument we urged for pushing the war in America with the utmost vigor, whilst yet the field was open, and our adversary without allies? And is it not a motive for the same conduct at this late period? If any of the powers who have received our subsidies, or have been rescued from destruction by our courage and example have had the baseness to turn against us, it is morally certain, that the treaty of Ghent will confirm them in their resolution. They will reflect that we have attempted to force our principles on America and have failed. Nay, that we have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding on our backs—with the recent defeats at Plattsburg and on Lake Champlain unavenged. To make peace at such a moment, they will think, betrays a deadness to the feelings of honor, and shows a timidity of disposition inviting further insult.—If we could have pointed to America overthrown, we should surely have stood on much higher ground at Vienna, and every where else, than we possibly can do now.

Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored: but to say that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and what is worse, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience. "Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly superior!"—No, not two or three, but many, on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the Lakes; and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there one American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag, scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American. Our seamen, it is urged, have on all occasions fought bravely. Who denies it? Our complaint is, with the bravest seamen, and the most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest when the balance of defeat is so heavily against us. Be it accident, or be it misconduct, we inquire not now into the cause; the certain, the inevitable consequences are what we look to, and these may be summed up in a few words—the speedy growth of an American navy—and the recurrence of a new and much more formidable American war. From that fatal moment when the flag of the *Guerrriere* was struck, there has been quite a rage for building ships of war in the U. States. Their navy has been nearly doubled, and their vessels are of extraordinary magnitude. The people, naturally vain, boastful and insolent have been filled with an absolute contempt of our maritime power, and a furious eagerness to beat down our maritime pretensions.

Those passions which have been inflamed by success, could only have been cooled by what in vulgar, but emphatic language has been termed "a sound flogging;" but, unfortunately, our Christian meekness has induced us rather to kiss the rod, than to retaliate its exercise.—Such false and feeble humanity is not calculated for the guidance of nations. War is indeed a tremendous engine of justice; but when justice wields the sword, she must be inflexible. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, she must pursue her blow, until the evil is clean rooted out. This is not blind rage, or blinder revenge; but it is a discriminating, a calm, and even a tender calculation of consequences. Better is it, that we should grapple with the young lion, when he is first flushed with the taste of our flock, than wait until, in the maturity of his strength, he bears away at once both sheep and shepherd.

From the *London Advertiser.*

WANTED—The spirit which animated the conduct of Elizabeth, Oliver and William.

Better negotiators or more gunpowder.

LOST—All idea of national dignity and honor.

FOUND—That any insignificant state may insult that which used to call herself Mistress of the Waves.

The news of peace with America has received a general rejoicing at Yarmouth. The bells have been rung for two days and colors hoisted in different parts of the town; and there has been several convivial parties to celebrate the event.

Charleston Feb. 3.

A letter from a gentleman in Fernando, dated January 18, to his friend in Charleston, says—"There was an arrival here this morning, stating that Gen. Mina had entered Madrid with 140,000 men—that Ferdinand had abandoned the city and gone to Badajoz, and had shut himself up there. Charles IV. has sworn to the new Constitution, in favor of the people—and it is said, and generally believed will prevail through all Spain."

A respectable gentleman who arrived in this day's stage from the southward, reports, that he heard a letter read from

Gen. McIntosh to Gen. Floyd, stating that he had met and encountered the infamous *Woodbine*, and had succeeded in a complete victory over him and his motley banditti.

Extract from the log book of the privateer *Harpy*.

Jan. 8, boarded the Portuguese brig St. John the Baptist, from Lisbon for St. Michaels, the captain of which informed, that the attack on the General Armstrong at Fayal had created much difficulty between the British and Portuguese governments. The Portuguese government had dispatched a sloop of war to Fayal to ascertain the facts, on the return of which, they immediately sent a sloop of war to the Brazils, with information to the Prince Regent.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters, 7th Military District, Camp, 4 miles below N. Orleans, 19th January, 1815.

Last night at 12 o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats, leaving behind him under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded including two officers, 14 pieces of his heavy artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, redoubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not without encountering a risk, which true policy did not seem to require, or to authorize, attempt to annoy him much on his retreat. We took only eight prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some other point, I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertion has been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Fort St. Philip.

His loss on this ground since the embarkation of his troops, as stated by all the last prisoners and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded four thousand; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the Inspector General, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand of arms of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery from both sides of the river being constantly employed, till the night, and indeed till the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which so little rest could be found.

I am advised by Major Overton, who commands at Fort St. Philip, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his fort for 8 or 9 days from 13 inch mortars without effect, had, on the morning of that day retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations, I believe you will not think me two sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you that wherever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us, is not the most proper to provide them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Comdg.

P. S. On the 18th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall still have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

A. J.

20th—Mr. Shields, Purser in the Navy, has to-day taken 54 prisoners; among them are four officers.

A. J.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of War.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

STRICTURES

ON THE REV. MR. BLYTHE'S

EAST DAY SERMON;

BY AMERICANUS.

TOWN LOTS—For sale.

Will be offered at public sale

On Monday, the 27th instant,

(Being Court Day) a number of

VALUABLE LOTS,

In the flourishing town of VEVAY, the seat of justice for Switzerland county, Indiana territory.—Terms of payment—one-fourth in hand, the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months; treasury notes and notes on the banks of Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, will be received for the first payment.

DANIEL DUFOUR,

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

3<sup>rd</sup> Vevay, Indiana T. March 1st, 1815.

A Likely Negro Girl,

FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell a likely Negro Girl, about 11 years old; she will be sold for Cash or endorsed paper at a short date.

THOMAS HANLY.

Lex. February 27.

## Auction.

THIS EVENING, Will be sold at candle light, at the Auction Room, A number of Books.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1st Several Philadelphia made

Saddles,

Cestors, Raim and Wool Hats, Calicoes, Vestings, Flannels, &c. &c. ON SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 108 Throats Rollers, 6 pr. Drawing and Roving Rollers, 216 Throats Spindles, 3 pair Feeding Rollers for Carding Engines, 1 Coal Grate, 2 pair Brass Mounted Andirons, Axes, Hoes, &c. &c.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Assr.

Lexington, Feb. 27.

## Notice.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

At the auction store of Daniel Bradford, Esq. on Cheapside, opposite the market-house, in the town of Lexington,

On Saturday, the 18th March next,

All the Personal Estate

OF EDWARD J. TRACY, Dec.

Among which are a

VALUABLE STOCKING LOOM,

Gauge 18—A good RIDING HORSE, Saddle & Bridle, a first rate FIDDLE, FLUTE & CASE, 1 double barrel of good old WHISKY, & upwards of 100 pair Cotton Stockings & Socks, not finished. Those who may wish to purchase the Stocking Loom, are requested to call at Mr. Lewis Sanders's Factory, and view it previous to the day of sale. Six months credit will be given, and negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, required. The sale will commence at ten o'clock. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—& those having demands against the estate are requested to make them known, that provision may be made to discharge them.

SAM'L AYRES, & JOHN CARTY, Executors.

February 27.

## JABEZ VIGUS

Has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Tandy and Castleman, and lately by Mr. D. Castleman, where he offers for sale an

An elegant and general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

(Purchased in Philadelphia two years past) which will enable him to sell them unusually low.

BANK NOTES, of every description, taken in payment.

A great bargain may be had in the above stock of goods at wholesale, and the payments made easy.

February 27.

## STOP THE THIEF!!!

A man who calls himself JOHN JONES, and has been known in my neighbourhood as a flax dresser, came to my house last evening, and departed soon after dark and took with him a Negro boy and a bay mare, both belonging to me; the boy is named Solomon, is about 12 years old, has a scar in his forehead, and had on a light coloured cotton jacket, tow linen overalls, an old hat, and good pair of shoes. The mare has a bald face—5 years old this spring—trotts, and no brands. Jones rode himself a foxed eared bay horse—at least 12 years old—had on a pair of old boots, a drab coloured coat and blue overalls—he said he lived within 9 miles of Newport, and is 55 years of age. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given for apprehending the thief, or for delivering to me the negro and mare.

JAMES POLLOCK,

living in Bourbon county near Millersburg.

Feb. 25—9—(31)

## Electrical Machine.

AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE, on a new and improved plan, is now for sale by

H. ELLINGWOOD.

Enquire at the Shoe Store of Hay & Bordinard.

February 18, 1815.

## Wanted.

SIX NEGRO MEN & ONE NEGRO WOMAN

To hire for the present year on a farm.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

February 20.

## NOTICE.

I DO hereby notify and forewarn all and every person or persons, whoever, from trading for, or taking an assignment or endorsement on negotiable notes drawn by me in favor of & endorsed by Wm. Clarke, and given to William Walden: both dated at Lexington, July 22d, 1814, and each for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars thirty-three cents—one payable twelve months after date, and the other eighteen months after date: as I do not intend paying said notes unless compelled by law—the consideration for which they were given, having failed.

ASA WILGUS.

February 13.

## Just Received,

And for sale at the Gazette Office, A MAP of the southern section of the United States, including the Florida and Bahama Islands, shewing the seat of war in that quarter.

Also, of the Northern ditto, including the Lakes. Hand-Book for Cavalry, Military Library, &c. An assortment of Pocket Books, made expressly for carrying paper money.

5-11 January 21, 1815

## Wanted to Hire,

FOR TWELVE MONTHS,

A steady, sober, honest Negro Fellow

Accustomed to country work—he must be acquainted with driving waggon or carriage, and a careful hand to take care of horses. Enquire of the PRINTER.

Lex. Feb. 20.

## To Printers.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Point of Long Primer, about 500lbs. about half worn—Price 40 cents per lb. Also, a fount of Pica, 160lbs. very little worn—Price 40 cents cash per lb.

## SEGARS.

One or two good hands at making Segars are wanted—Inquire of the PRINTER. Lexington Feb. 25—9—3.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Richetts, near Boling's Ware-house, a BAY MARE, about 14-15 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder something like L, a few white hairs in her forehead; appraised to \$30 before me this 9th Nov. 1814.

8-3 THOMAS CALDWELL.





From the New-York Gazette.  
UGLY CLUB.

Vain Butterers in Beauty's beam!  
Away!—'tis not on you we call:  
Glide on, down Polly's idle stream,  
Nor dare to seek our hallowed Hall.

But ye! whose Ugly forms and faces,  
In Nautres, frolic mood designed,  
Have taught to shun the tinsel graces,  
And court the treasures of the mind.

Ye who ne'er basked in "Lady's bower,"  
Whose lips were ne'er by Beauty kiss'd  
For you it comes, the welcome hour!  
List!—List!—O List!

#### NEW-LONDON ANECDOTE.

Col. Benjamin being absent when the flag arrived at Fort Trumbull from the British, with the news of the capture of the President, Captain M.K. (of N.Y.) being officer of the day, the letters were delivered to him. Captain M.K. wishing to indulge a little familiarity with the bearer, asked him where the battle was fought, to which the English officer answered very shortly, "at sea." I did not suppose (says Mr. M.K. modestly) that it was on Lake Champlain.

**Masonic Benevolence.**—The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with characteristic benevolence, have appropriated 500 dollars to the relief of Masonic brethren, British prisoners of war at Salem. They acknowledge reciprocal favours to our brethren among the enemy; hope for the return of peace, and declare on the true principles of masonry, their support of the constituted authorities of the country in all measures, of peace or war, which they may direct. With respect to captive brothers among us, their sentiment is: "The moment the sword of the warrior is sheathed, the feelings of the Mason return with redoubled force: and Charity, displaying her banner of love, conducts the captive Brother to the Lodge, the only 'city of refuge.'"

Columbian.

**The Dane and Anecdote.**—The editor of the Federal Gazette professes to be a candid man—If so, really, he will correct an error the most glaring, imposed on him apparently by a correspondent. We believe he may have overlooked the correction, because we ourselves never saw the statement alluded to (in the remark of the editor of the Essex Register, below) until we read the following in the Gazette of last evening.

Balt. Pat.

#### FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

**Horrors of War.**—In the "Massachusetts Register," for 1815, page 192, is the following distressing statement—which is supposed to have been accurately collected from official documents. It is, to be sure, a mere account of the loss of men's bodies—a very trifling consideration with the Christian—for how utterly contemptible is this envelope of clay, compared with the manners, morals, and souls, amongst which the most lamentable havoc is made in camps, in grog shops, and on the field of battle! On the score however, of mere mortal destruction, how terrible this statement!

REGULAR ARMY OF THE U. STATES.	
Deaths in—1812,	13,476
1813,	16,439
1814,	18,015
	47,900

I respectfully solicit the Printer's favor to publish the above note for the consideration of each

CITIZEN.

#### THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

**GREAT ERROR CORRECTED.**—The publishers of the Massachusetts Register for 1815, have requested us to correct an error in p. 192 of said Register. For American regular army, in the last paragraph in said page, in which an account of deaths, desertions, &c. is given, read BRITISH regular army. The above correction has been made by them in many copies, with a pen, but not in all.

Bost. Chron.

The above gross error (says that Essex Register) has afforded a topic of invective against the American government & the war, & a stupid article is going the rounds in the federal papers, founded on this glaring mistake.

We may look out every day for the *Lows* and the *Longfellow*s of New-England on their self-created mission to Washington—it is said they mean to enter the city in a royal state coach, with four cream colored steeds, in true British style—the coach is to have on one side of the panel, a figure of two posts rampant, one post rampant, and a rope pendant—this is to remind them of the narrow escape they run in meditating an opposition to the laws—on the other, a crown turned upside down, for the purpose of letting Mr Bull's friends understand that rebellion will not do at present.

Suppose the president were to place in the hands of the *British* (we beg pardon, the New England) commissioners, a view

of *Castine*, and a copy of general Jackson's letter announcing his victory over the enemy at Orleans, and to make "do likewise" his sine qua non—would he not express the feelings of every real American, as well as of nine-tenths of the people whom these silly men mis-represent?

#### DANCING SCHOOL.

**BENJAMIN LONG** RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, & informs them that his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyle, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, and will continue every Saturday following for one quarter. The subscriber flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with their liberal encouragements.

N. B.—MIXERS will be taught if requested.  
3-4 Lexington, January 10.

#### John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.  
47-48 Lexington, November 20.

SHAD, HERRINGS & WHISKY, By the Barrel.  
For sale by D. BRADFORD, On Cheapside.  
Lexington, January 16.

#### Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF **Williamson & McKimiey.** ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.  
Jan. 7. 2-4

#### COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, For Sale by E. W. CRAIG.  
January 20, 1815. 4-

#### To Rent

**THE HOUSE & PLANTATION** Where I now reside, stands on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to **THOMAS GARNER.**  
January 23. 3

#### FOR SALE,

**TWO NEGROES**—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer. Dec. 17, 1814.—51-

#### GREENVILLE SPRINGS

Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by **H. PALMER.**  
September 19, 1814. 38

#### HERAN & MAXWELL

**HITTERS,** CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.  
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

#### SHOE STORE.

**HAY & BOARDMAN** have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoes, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.  
32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

#### WOOL CARDING.

**WOOL** taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.  
August 7, 1814.

#### Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c. Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.  
**N. BURROWS.**  
Mulberry-street, opposite the court-house. Dec. 2. 49-4

#### TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.  
**LEWIS SANDERS.**  
November 11, 1814. 46

#### BOOTS & SHOES

**L. & G. YOUNG** RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest-fashion—ALSO, LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.  
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-4

**JUST** received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality. Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.  
**J. DOWNING.**  
Sept. 19. 38-4

#### FOR SALE.

**THE** Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern. **TH. F. BARR,** Agent for the owner.  
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-4

#### LEVI L. TODD,

**WILL** PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Robertson and Scott circuit courts—in the place of residence is Lexington.  
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-4

#### COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of **JOHN JONES.**  
Water-street, Lexington. 34

Work for the Tinker! good wives  
He is a lad of METTLE,  
I wish that you could mend your lives,  
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

#### Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruffs as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.  
51-4 December 19.

#### To Creditors & Debtors.

**JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN** having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.  
**Wm. S. DALLAM, Trustee.**  
Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814. 51-4

#### SUGAR.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, 70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.  
**B. BLUNT.**  
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-4

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY

in sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

**LOT No. 1**—is a piece of ground on Main street, 22 feet with a 3 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall. The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

**No. 2**—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—in said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

**No. 3**—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

**No. 4**—is a piece of parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

**No. 5**—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.  
**BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.**  
October 17. 43

#### Coach and Harness Making.

**ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL**

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.  
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-4

#### SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

**THE** Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

**DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.** Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

**JOHN BRIDGES,** Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.  
41 October 10, 1814

**HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,** HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.  
32-4 August 8, 1814.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

**JOHN LOWRY.**

**HIRAM SHAW.**

Sept. 19.  
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by **J. LOWRY.**

#### The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.  
41 Hiram Shaw.

#### FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

#### FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Miller's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.  
**HENRY BALLARD,**  
**THOMAS ROYLE.**  
October 17. 42

#### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

**MR HASKIN** from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheapside, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.  
40-4

#### Dancing School.

**JOHN DARRAC,** a native of France, and for several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Academy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th instant, a *Dance de Sonori*, where he will teach the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities, viz. Cotillions, Hornpipes, Almandes, German and Russian Waltzes, Gavottes, and the much admired Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be danced in the School.—ALSO, The French Language will be taught by J. Darrac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning that language. By his mode of teaching, which experience has proved to be the best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter, any person acquainted with the principles of the English or other languages, to read and translate any French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Giro's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at Mrs. Beck's Academy.

Persons wishing to take private lessons will be punctually attended to by applying to John Darrac at Mr. Giro's.

As soon as the School is organized, there will be a Practising Ball every other week.  
For terms and particulars apply as above.  
2 Lexington, January 11, 1815

#### Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

**I. & E. WOODRUFF,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

**THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.**

**OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,** Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

**ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.**

**ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.**

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, **ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.**

**CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.**

**ALWAYS ON HAND.** They have just received an extensive assortment of

**Saddlery, &c.** All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.  
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-4

#### Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.  
19-4 May 10, 1813.

#### George Shannon,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.  
1 January 2, 1815.

#### Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to me by Lewis Hogan, I shall on Tuesday the 28th inst. proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that LOT or PARCEL OF GROUND, situate, lying and being in the town of Lexington, on Short-street, and now in possession of said Hogan, containing 30 feet front and running back 238 1-2 feet. Said deed of trust was made for the purpose of securing Robert Holmes in the payment of one thousand and five dollars.

Terms of Sale—CASH IN HAND.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

**JOHN W. STOUT, Trustee.**  
February 11, 1815. 7-3

#### Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.  
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-4

#### Wanted to Employ,

SIX or EIGHT hands, to work in a SHOE and BOOT Manufactory. The best prices will be paid either by the Pair, Month or Year. Apply three doors east of the Insurance Bank, to **JAMES POTTS.**  
Lexington, Jan. 28, 1815. 5-4

#### Broke out of a Stable.

IN Lexington, on Sunday evening last, a BAY MARE, about 14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old past, rough shod before and no shoes behind—no marks recollected, except a little rubbed with the gear.—She has been but a short time from Virginia. Whoever will deliver her to L. & E. Woodruff, in Lexington, or let them know where she is to be found, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.  
5-4 January 28, 1815.

#### A. Logan & Son,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, FIFTY doz. WAX CALF SKINS, and some FAIR-TOP SKINS, of a superior quality—in addition to a large assortment of SOLE, UPPER, BRODE, SKIRTING, and CALF SKINS, of their own manufacture—they expect in a few days, a large supply of OIL, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.  
5-4 Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.

I have just received a quantity of

#### Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY, and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.

**BARTH. BLOUNT.**  
January 28, 1815. 5-4

#### NEW GOODS.

#### Joseph I. Lemon

On Mill Street, next door to Asa Blanchard's Silver-Smith's Shop,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a neat and well selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of India, English, French, and Domestic Dry Goods—Groceries, Hard and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Salt, Salt Petre, Castings, Upper and Soul Leather, &c. &c. which he intends selling wholesale or retail, at a very small advance for Cash. **McQUIE'S** Best Cheating Tobacco.  
5-4 Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.

#### Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,

An elegant and fashionable assortment of

#### Paper Hangings,

Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.

**ALSO,** A general assortment of

#### Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Alspice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—McQUIE'S best Cheating Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Maiden & Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash or Bank Notes.

**PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING,** done as usual.  
Feb. 6, 1815. 6-4

#### The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

#### PLANK AND SCANTLING,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.

**R. B. SPALDING.**

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey-men House Joiners, of steady habits.

Lex. January 3, 1815. 3- R. B. S.

#### T. H. PINDELL

IS just receiving about 2000 yds superfine BLUE CLOTH, which he offers at his Store by the piece—Also—5000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. PEPPER, 3 lbs. SHAD, 8 do. ROSIN, which he offers by the barrel. Grocers will find it their interest to call on him.

Main Street, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1815.

#### JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,

#### Festoons of Fanczy

By **WILLIAM LIT**